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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

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☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 43

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All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

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PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INQUIRER:

There are few hymn-books of the various Churches, which do not include in their list of hymns, the beautiful one commencing with the words "I would not live alway; I ask not to stay," and there are few persons, Christians especially, who have not sung, and admired, and loved it, and been made happier and better by it, and yet there are few, comparatively, who know the authorship, or have ever seen the original poem, from which the hymn, as now in use, is taken.

Having a manuscript copy, many years old, in the hand-writing of one, now gone to "behold the King in His beauty," who often perused it, in full sympathy with its "longing desire to depart and be with Christ," I transcribe it for the pleasure and benefit of your readers.

It was written during the early days of the author, Rev. Wm. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., now of New York City; then Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Lancaster, Pa.:

***

"I would not live alway."—Job viii, 16.

I.

I would not live alway; no, no, holy man,
Not a day, not an hour, should lengthen my span;
The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here,
Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer.
Would I not go the path which the Prophets of God,
Apostles and Martyrs so joyfully trod?
While brethren and friends are all hastening home,
Like a spirit unblest, o'er the earth would I roam?

II.

I would not live alway; I ask not to stay,
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way;
Where seeking for peace, we but hover around
Like the Patriarch's bird—and no resting is found;
Where Hope, when she paints her gay bow in the air,
Leaves its brilliance to fade in the night of despair;
And Joy's fleeting angel ne'er sheds a glad ray,
Save the gleam of the plumage that bears him away.

III.

I would not live alway; thus fetter'd by sin,
Temptation without, and corruption within:
In a moment of strength, if I sever the chain,
Scarce the victory's mine, ere I'm captive again;
E'en the rapture of pardon is mingled with fears,
And my cup of thanksgiving with penitent tears:
The festival trump calls for jubilant songs,
But my spirit her own *miserere* prolongs.

IV.

I would not live alway; no, welcome the tomb;
Immortality's lamp burns there bright mid the gloom.
There too is the pillow where Christ bow'd His head,
Sweet, sweet be my slumbers on that holy bed:
But sweeter the morn which shall follow that night;
When the sunrise of glory shall beam on my sight,
When the full *matin* song, as the sleepers arise
To hail the blest morning, shall peal through the skies.

V.

Who, who would live alway, away from his God;
Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode,
Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains,
And the noontide of glory eternally reigns;
Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Lord and each other, transported to greet;
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of Jehovah's the feast of the soul,

VI.

That heavenly music! What is it I hear?
The notes of the harpers ring sweet in the air:
And see! soft unfolding the portals of gold,
The King all array'd in His beauty, behold!
Oh, give me! oh, give me the wings of a dove!
I'll hasten my flight to that palace above;
Yea; 'tis now that my soul, on glad pinions would soar,
And in ecstacy bid earth adieu—evermore.

Miscellaneous.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, THE STATESMAN.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Daniel Webster used to say, after his return from England, that "Sir Robert Peel was head and shoulders above any man he had ever met." The Duke of Wellington said of him, "Of all the men I ever knew, Sir Robert Peel had the greatest regard for truth."

These were high eulogiums,—one testifying to the greatness of his intellect, and the other to the goodness of his principles. He was a man, too, of admirable bodily gifts. He was handsome, robust, of sound constitution, and imposing presence. I well remember him one evening, about the year 1843, rising to address the House of Commons. Before he rose, there had been a good deal of noise and bustle in the House; members had been chatting together, and several had been walking across the floor; but the Prime Minister was upon his feet, the noise was hushed, and every one was most attentive to listen. He was a portly man then, though not corpulent, and his fine broad chest was clad in a white waistcoat, which was all of his costume which could be discerned from the gallery of the House of Commons. He merely had some uninportant announcements to make to the House, and did not speak more than three minutes; but every word he uttered revealed the master. The ease, the elegance, the clearness, the courtesy of the premier, struck with admiration the green youth who was stretching his neck over the gallery railings. To all these eminent gifts of body and mind were added a fortune of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling, and a place of all others in the world the most gratifying to English ambition, that of ruler of the British Empire.

This fortunate and richly endowed man was a son of that Sir Robert Peel, the cotton-spinner, who won his baronetcy by his thorough-going Toryism, and his ardent devotion to King George the Third. The first Sir Robert, though he sat in Parliament for thirty years, was not a man of education. In his youth he had eaten his dinner from pewter plates, and had worked hard, assisting his father in printing calico; but now that he had become rich, he was resolved that his children, especially his eldest son Robert, should have every advantage of education which the world afforded.

That son, born in 1788, early gave promise of further eminence. In him seemed happily combined his father's strength and his mother's tenderness and nobility of mind. His mother, it seems, was quite as remarkable for a woman as his father was for a man. Born and bred in a farm-house, she was a beautiful woman, of a noble presence and graceful demeanor; and, though no better educated than her husband, she was quicker to learn than he, and for many years served him as secretary, and wrote most of his business letters. By and by, when she was called to preside over a great London house as the wife of a wealthy member of Parliament, no one saw in her manner or appearance anything of the country lass who had steeped her fair arms, many a time, in her husband's dye pots. She did not live to see the greatness of her son. The stupid custom of the English in eating their dinner at seven or eight o'clock, and turning night into day, did not agree with her country constitution, and she died before her son Robert had completed his education.

Harrow, the most aristocratic of the public schools of England, was the one selected by the great cotton-spinner for his favorite son. Among the lad's fellow-pupils was Lord Byron, who says of him, in one of his letters:

"There were always great hopes of Peel among us all, masters and scholars, and he has not disappointed them."

Others of his schoolfellows tell us that he was a steady, industrious boy, the best scholar in the school, and was always ready to assist the dull ones in writing their verses and learning their lessons. They say, too, that his school-fellows forgave his manifest and striking superiority, and that he was not unpopular among them. I regret to add that he was somewhat too fond of strolling off by himself into the country, and did not much relish the joyous and health-giving games of the playground.

From Harrow he went, at the age of sixteen, to Oxford University, where he entered the most aristocratic college, and on the aristocratic footing of a gentleman commoner. He was a most diligent student, and won, at the end of his University career, the most splendid triumph ever before accorded to a student of an English University. At the end of the course there are two separate examinations of great severity and long continuance—one in Latin and Greek and the other in Mathematics. Robert Peel was the first student who ever won the first prize at both of these examinations. The unprecedented event excited universal interest in England, and when the young student presented himself upon the platform to pronounce the usual oration the audience, and especially his fellow-students gave him a reception which would have overwhelmed a person of ordinary temperament and character. This student, however, acknowledged the vociferous cheers of his friends with equal serenity and modesty, and seemed afterwards to attach no great importance to what had occurred. He was no nervous, dyspetic student. While working hard at his books he took care to strengthen and exercise his tall and vigorous frame by walking, riding, rowing and shooting.

With all his great abilities and great acquirements, his was not a critical or question asking mind. His father was an extreme and enthusiastic Tory, who had educated this admirable youth in the fond expectation of seeing him one day the leader of the Tory party in England. The son imbibed his father's opinions, and warmly acquiesced in his father's plans. In 1809, which was the twenty-second year of his age, his father brought him into Parliament for one of those small boroughs of the olden time which rich men bought, sold and gave away at their pleasure. Lord Palmerston entered Parliament at the same time. Pitt, Fox and Burke were dead, and Sheridan was about to pass from the scene; but Canning, Willberforce, Wyndham, Grattan, Perceval, Castlereagh, Mackintosh, Romilly, Horner and Brougham were members, and Canning was in the fresh luster of his talents. The new member's own father sat conspicuous upon the Tory benches, behind Castlereagh and Canning.

Introduced into this scene so captivating to the imagination, so stimulating to the talents of young Englishmen, Robert Peel, whose splendid university triumphs made him a marked person and excited the highest expectations, sat for a whole session without making a speech. Two or three times he uttered a remark or two upon some unimportant matter, as if to get used to the sound of his own voice, but attempted nothing like a speech. At the beginning of the second session, however, he was appointed by the Tory ministry to second the address in reply to the King's speech—a duty usually assigned to some promising young member of the party in power. He acquitted himself well, and from that time forward he was an active and leading member of the House, never ceasing as long as he lived to grow in knowledge, power and influence.

He had one great advantage. During the last fifty years, men of his mental calibre, in all countries, have generally inclined to what is called the "liberal" side of politics, so that when we say of a man that he is a Tory, we usually mean that he is a fool. This young giant, inheriting Tory principles from his father, easily took the lead (after Canning's death) in a party which young men of ability instinctively avoided. His advance was both rapid and steady. When he was twenty-four years of age he was in office, and from that time to the close of his life he held a place in the administration whenever the Tories were in power.

Such a man, however, cannot be a mere Tory, or a blind follower of any party whatever. The work which he did in his life was this: He liberalized the Tory party; he taught them the necessity of yielding to the best demands of the people, and the wisdom of doing so before they were compelled. Thus he repealed the Corn Laws and emancipated the Irish Catholics, in opposition to all that was blind and bigoted in England. He originated the Police system of Great Britian, which we have copied in America.

On the 29th of June, 1850, while riding in one of the London Parks, he was thrown from his horse, and was injured so severely that he died four days after, in his sixty-third year. Few men have been more sincerely, more universally, or more justly mourned than he.

Happily married in his thirty-second year, and surrounded by a family of five sons and two daughters, he was in private life as estimable as he was great in public. Tory as he was, it would be hard to name a "Liberal" statesman who has ever conferred upon a country a greater number of measures practically wise, or who gave his country a stronger impulse toward rational freedom—*N. Y. Ledger.*

JENNIE JUNE thinks so far as women's clothing is concerned, the art of not making anything they want, in the way that they want it, has been bro't to perfection.

BEING IN LOVE.

There are a great many mistakes about love. Many people think it one thing, and some another.

"'A temple to Friendship,' said Laura, enchanted,
'I'll build in this garden; the thought is divine.'
Her temple was built, and she only now wanted
An image of Friendship to place on the shrine.
She flew to a sculptor, who set down before her
A Friendship the fairest his art could invent;
But so cold, and so dull, that the youthful adorer
Saw plainly this was not the idol she meant."

This is one mistake. But did Moore's Laura want something in addition to friendship, or did she want something totally different? "L'amitie est l'amour sans ailes." Is that true, so that, if we add wings to Friendship, we get Love for the product?

In the days when Godwin, declining, as became a republican, the prefix of Mister, was a sage much sought, a lady visitor, of the sniffy, love-in-the-abstract type, asked him for an oracle upon the great subject of subjects. "William Godwin," said she, suddenly, "what is your opinion of love?" Godwin was too absorbed in meditation to answer the question, and continued solemnly puffing his pipe. "William Godwin," said the determined woman once more, "what is your opinion of love?" And still Godwin smoked, and kept silence. Not liking to see a woman snubbed, even in appearance, Shelly, then a young fellow, also in attendance on the oracle, hazarded a jest. "I think," said he, "love acts upon the heart like a nutmeg-grater; it wears it away." Again the undaunted woman put her question. Sniffling at poor Shelly, who was then nobody, she, with raised voice, said: "William Godwin, what is your opinion of love?" Roused at last, the oracle responded: "My opinion agrees with that of Mr. Shelly," and relapsed into his thoughts and his pipe.

This was a case in which the oracle snubbed the votarist, because the votarist was unworthy. Godwin would no more tell a sniffy woman what he thought about love than the lady in "Comus" would expound to Circe "the sublime notion and high mystery that must be uttered to unfold the sage and serious doctrine of virginity." It is pretty certain that Godwin himself knew nothing about it; or he would never have (for example) published, after her death, his wife's old letters to the heartless father of "our little barrier-girl." But, perhaps, the majority of living men and women think that love is like a nutmeg-grater; that most of us must, in the natural course of things, get our hearts grated; but that, when we find the process agreeable, nature has got us in a trap, and the sooner we are out of it the better. At the same time, there is always what Mr. Bain, with such innocent surprise, calls a "heated atmosphere" around the subject, and there is a luminous haze of superstition about love overhanging all the literature of imagination. It is true you now and then come across an essay in which the subject of falling in love is discussed as if it came as much within the calculable province of life as buying a hat, and you are told to be sure and do it wisely, because—because of reasons which might find a place in "Poor Richard's Almanac." "Last night" said a half-man poet and painter, "I came unexpectedly upon a fairy's funeral"—and he proceeded to describe the ceremony as only a poet and a painter could. What wonderfully good advice might be given in an essay on Seeing Fairies' Funerals! Be sure you never see a fairy's funeral, unless, &c. ,&c.

There is no thoroughly sincere person, with a grain of spiritual sensibility, who does not, in his heart, rebel when Poor Richard takes upon himself to preach about love matters. What the troubadours called amour-pouramour, love for love's own sake is what every human creature with a soul above buttons goes in for. And we feel a subtle pang of disapprobation when anything "in the round heaven or in the living air" is put before love, or turned into a cause or a justification of it. There is a legend of a distinguished preacher's courtship, which relates how he went down into the kitchen, and, addressing his maid-servant, said, "Betty, do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?" "Yes, sir," said Betty. "And, Betty," resumed the good man, "do you love me?" Similar in spirit is that letter of Governor Winthrop's wife to her husband, in which she tells him she loves him for two reasons—"First, because thus loves God; and secondly, because thou lovest me." The dullest feels that there is a play upon words; and there is. Far better was Rowland Hill's courtship. "In the first place," he wrote to the lady, "I think I can say before God that I love your person. Without this such a union could never be happy." The quotation is from memory, but it is substantially correct, and we feel in a moment that Rowland Hill was straightforward and true, while the Puritan lady, pressed upon by the etiquette of the current talk of her set, and not able to disentangle herself from a fallacy was untrue to nature and to herself, This was nothing remarkable; most people are untrue to nature and to themselves.

The most plausible and the most common of the fallacies about love is that which supposes it is the friendship that Laura sought with something added to it, instead of being, as it is, a thing sui generis. Coleridge exposed this fallacy in a curious piece called "The Improvisatory," which is included among his poems:

"Coleridge—Love, as distinguished from friendship on the one hand, and from the passion that too often usurps its name on the other—

"Lucius (Eliza's brother, who had just joined the trio, in a whisper to Coleridge). —But is not love the union of both?"

"Coleridge (aside to Lucius)—He never loved who thinks so."

And then follows Coleridge's own account of love, of which it can only be said that, if he had written it when he was younger, it would probably have been as perfect in form and expression as it is inclusive in what we might call the categories of love:

"Coleridge—But, above all, it supposes a soul which, even in the pride and summer-tide of life, even in the lustihood of health and strength, had felt oftenest and prized highest that which age cannot take away, and which, in all our lovings is the love.

"Eliza—There is something here (pointing to her heart) that seems to understand you, but it wants the word that would make it understand itself.

"Katharine—I, too, seem to feel what you mean. Interpret the feeling for us.

"Coleridge—I mean that willing sense of the unsuffiringness of the self for itself which predisposes a generous nature to see, in the total being of another, the supplement and completion of its own—that quiet, perpetual seeking which the presence of the beloved object modulates, not suspends, where the heart momently finds, and, finding, again seeks on; lastly, when 'life's changeful orb has passed the full,' a confirmed faith in that nobleness of humanity, thus brought home and pressed, as it were, to the very bosom of hourly experience."

When you have read this you feel that it is correct, and even affecting. But yet—

"What wants that knave
That a king should have!"

Something is wanted, and in that something everything.—*From the London Review.*

TABLE TALK AND OPINIONS OF NAPOLEON THE FIRST.

Speaking of his early attachment to Mademoiselle du Columbier, Napoleon said, "We were the most innocent creatures imaginable. We contrived short interviews together. I well remember one which took place on a midsummer's morning, just as the light began to dawn. It will hardly be believed that all our happiness consisted in eating cherries together."

During the siege of Toulon, one of the agents of the convention ventured to criticise the position of a gun which Napoleon was superintending. "Do you," he tartly replied, "attend to your duty as national commissioner, and I will be answerable for mine with my head."

An officer, entering Napoleon's room, found, much to his astonishment, Napoleon dressed and studying.

"What!" exclaimed his friend, "are you not in bed yet?"

"In bed?" replied Napoleon, "I have finished my sleep and already risen.

"What, so early?" the other said.

"Yes," continued Napoleon; "so early. Two or three hours, sleep are enough for any man."

Napoleon had a great contempt for the effeminate young men of his time. He exclaimed one day, "Can it be that upon such creatures fortune is willing to lavish her favors? How contemptible is human nature!"

When Barras introduced Napoleon to the convention as a fit man to be entrusted with the command, the president asked:

"Are you willing to undertake the defence of the convention?"

"Yes," was the reply.

After a time the president continued:

"Are you aware of the magnitude of the undertaking?"

"Perfectly," replied Napaleon fixing his eyes upon his questioner; "and I am in the habit of accomplishing that which I undertake."

"Good God!" Napolean said in Italy, whilst residing at Montebello, "how rare men are. There are eighteen millions in Italy, and I have with difficulty found two, Dandola and Melzie."

Just before his marriage, Napoleon received the appointment of commander in chief of the army of Italy; he was then twenty-six. "You are rather young," said one of the directors, "to assume responsibility so weighty, and to take the command over veteran generals."

"In one year," Napolion replied, "I shall be old or dead."

"We can place you in command of men only," said Carnot, "for the troops require everything, and we can furnish you with no money to procure supplies."

"Give me only men enough," Napoleon answered, "and I ask for nothing more; I will be answerable for the result."

"My extreme youth when I took command of the army of Italy," Napoleon remarked afterwards, "made it necessary for me to evince great reserve of manners and the utmost severity of morals. This was indispensible to enable me to sustain authority over the men so greatly superior in age and experience. I pursued a line of conduct in the highest degree irreproachable and exemplary. In spotless morality I was a Cato, and must have appeared such to all. I was a philosopher and a sage. My supremacy could not be retained only by proving myself a better man than any other man in the army. Had I yielded to human weaknesses I should have lost my power."

At the first interview between Napoleon and the veteran generals who he was to command, Ramdon undertook to give the young commander some advice. Napoleon, who was impatient of advice, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, the art of war is in its infancy. The time has passed in which enemies are mutually to appoint the place of combat, advance hat in hand, and say, 'Gentlemen, will you have the goodness to fire?' We must cut the enemy in pieces, precipitate ourselves like a torrent upon their battalions, and grind them to powder. Experienced generals conduct the troops opposed to us! So much the better! so much the better! Their experience will not avail them against us. Mark my words, they will soon burn their book of tactics, and know not what to do. Yes, gentlemen, the first onset of the Italian army will give birth to a new epoch in military affairs. As for us, we must hurl ourselves on the foe like a thunderbolt, and smite like it. Disconcerted by our tactics, and not daring to put them into execution, they will fly before us as the shades of night before the uprising sun."

Napoleon sent the celebrated picture of St. Jerome, from the Duke of Parma's gallery, to the museum at Paris. The duke, to save his work of art, offered Napoleon two hundred thousand dollars, which the conqueror refused to take, saying: "The sum which he offers will soon be spent; but the possession of such a masterpiece at Paris will adorn that capital for ages, and give birth to similar exertions of genius."

"Different matters are arranged in my head," said Napoleon, "as in drawers: I open one drawer and close another as I wish. I have never been kept awake by an involuntary pre-occupation of the mind. If I desire repose, I shut up all the drawers, and sleep. I have always slept when I wanted rest, and almost at will."

THE codfish has been elevated to the dignity of oysters and strawberries, and is now canned for use. It is prepared by clearing it of skin and bone by desiccation. One Philadelphia concern puts up three tuns daily.

No wonder railway conductors are fast. They're obliged to have a good time and always to be on a train.

RULES OF TABLE ETIQUETTE.

Among the rules of social etiquette, many of which are undoubtedly trifling, a good number will be found to be based on a sound common sense. Consider, for example, that rule of the dinner table, do not ask twice for soup. This appears at first sight both silly and arbitrary. It is, however, a very sensible ordinance, and it is to be justified by the laws of health and the general comfort and convenience. The soup, being a fluid substance, can easily be absorbed in small quantities, and thus taken, is a good preparative for the solidities of the dinner. If, however, the stomach is deluged with it, the appetite and digestion becomes weakened, and there is neither the inclination to eat nor the power to digest the more substantial food essential to the due nutrition of the body.

As for the convenience or comfort of the single-plate rule, no one can deny it who has looked upon an array of hungry guests whose eager appetite for the coming roast is compelled to an impatient delay by some social monster capable of asking for soup twice. The cook in the meantime is, of course, thrown out in his calculations, and the dish, when it does come at last, is either spoiled by overcooking, or cold from being withdrawn so long from the fire. The guests thus are not only tired in temper by a protracted expectation, but baulked of their anticipated enjoyment. The advantage of not putting the knife in the mouth will be obvious, we suppose, to all who are conscious that one can cut and the other is capable of being cut. There is an excellent chemical reason for that other table rule which forbids the use of a knife of steel with the fish, the ordinary sauces of which combine with that metal, and produce a composition neither wholesome nor appetizing. *Harper's Bazar.*

THE BARNACLES FAMILY.

The exposed ledges of the seaside are often found swarming with yellow barnacles that turn white at low tide, by exposure to the sun. These little sentient animals, though displaying to the eye at first no sign of life, closely cocked in these houses of shell, know well enough how to make their living, and where to "paddle their own canoe." In the adjoining pools of clear water we behold them with their mouths thrown open, and their feelers out to catch the particles of nourishment that float by them continually.

This tiny little insect of the seas does not belong to the order of shellfish, as is commonly supposed; the young barnicle has no shell, but a jointed or articulated body, and swims freely in all directions. But a time arrives in the life of every barnacle when it secures a hold upon something or other, becomes cemented, head downward, to that object, loses forever the power of locomotion and of sight, secretes a hard shell around it, and becomes, for the rest of its inglorious life, dependent upon the drifting sustenance brought to it by the flow of the tide.

From this little articulata to the lord of creation from the barnacle up to man, what a stride! Yet the life of this insignificant and useless little animal is symbolical, and many a human barnacle (perhaps of the Tite species, or the office-holding variety, as in Dickens' immortal novel) can be found, without a microscope, by looking among the fossil political formations of most governments.

WISDOM IN SMALL LOTS.

Ef you air onla a quarter of a second tu late you won't git thare in time.

We've got lots of men with toweren intellex and brillyent genyes and all that, but then you see we need just a few men with good common sense like.

There may be sum sweet sadness in chuing the bitter end of adversity, but the must uv' em in this section would rather hav terbacker you know.

Ef wise men never made mistakes this would be a hard world for fools—uf whom a great many are which.

That man who's allus talking about his fambly is got no mambly; and tis charite to let him tork. Some men gets proud mighty quick. The nearer a dominiker is to a dunghill the wus he krows. It required all kinds of men to maik up the world and so you see there had to be sum egotistikle durn fools for dry goods clerks.

It don't take as much sense to pick a lock or forge a check as it does not to do it.

When it rains puddin, you hold up your dish, but don't spend your time waiten for a shower.

You can't do bizness without sense any more then you ken start a cooper shop on a bung hole.

A man that dont kno enny thing will tell it the fust time he gets a chance.—*Josh Billings.*

HEALTHFULNESS OF APPLES.—There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more universally liked than the apple. Why [illegible] where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every housekeeper lay in a good supply of apples, and it will be the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries. A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbages require five hours. The most healthful dessert that can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with course bread and butter, without flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febribe conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples—sound and ripe—for pies, cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are too frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctors' bills, in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the season's use.—*Christian Advocate.*

A RICH nobleman, on showing a friend his large collection of precious stones and gems, that had been gathered by great labor and expense, remarked: "And yet they yield me no income." His friend replied that he had two stones which cost him but ten florins, yet they yielded him an income of two hundred florins, a year. The nobleman was very anxious to see such profitable stones, when his friend took him to his flour mill, and pointed out the two homely millstones which yielded a larger income than his jewels.

BACHELOR MINISTERS BEWARE.

We yesterday heard rather a good story of one of our city ministers. During last winter a revival was in progress in one of the country churches near the city. Among the attendants of the meeting was a beautiful and estimable, but rather unsophisticated, young lady, whose friends were very anxious to have her unite with the church. She seemed, however, reluctant to do so, and the minister in question was requested to "talk to her." This he did several times on one occasion saying in a jocular manner, "Miss M——, if you'll join the church I'll marry you," meaning he would perform the ceremony. The girl seemed pleased with the proposition, and a few evenings after came up to the alter and united with the church. Several weeks after this the minister preached at the church, and after services met the young lady. "Brother——," she said, "you know you promised to marry me if I'd join the church. Are you going to do so? I don't want to wait any longer." The minister saw his dilemma, and attempted to explain. "I meant I would perform the ceremony," he said, "that's all. I can't marry you myself, for I am already married, and love my wife too much to swap her off for another." The young lady became indignant, declared that she'd leave the church, and that she "never had much faith in these town preachers." Our ministerial friend declares that he will never again use any other than Scriptural arguments to induce a young lady to join the church.

SPEAK KINDLY TO HIM.

A farmer once saved a very poor boy from drowning. After his resortation he said to him:

"What can I do for you, my boy?"

'Speak a kind word to me sometimes,' replied the boy as the tears gushed from his eyes. 'I aint got a mother like some of them.'

A kind word! Think of it. That farmer had it in his power to give that boy money, clothes, playthings, but the poor fellow craved nothing so much as a kind word now and then. If the farmer had ever, so little heart the boy must certainly have had his wish gratified.

A kind word! You have many such spoken to you daily, and you don't think much of their value but that poor boy in your village, at whom every boy laughs, would think he had found a treasure if some one would speak one kind word to him. Suppose you speak it? The next time you meet him, instead of laughing at him, speak kindly to him. Then watch him, and see how he looks. See if his eyes does not brighten, and his lips smile. Try it.

Kind words! They are blessed things. Speak them, children, every day. Scatter them like sunbeams everywhere. They will bless others, and then return to bless your own hearts. Kind words forever!

NEED OF REST.—A writer in *Lippincott's Magazine* says: Head workers need more rest than hand workers. The old saw precisely inverted the proprieties of the case, so far as involved them, declaring "seven hours' sleep to suffice the student, eight the laboring man, and nine the fool." The hours of hard brain work destroys, as before observed, more nervous tissue, and cause a greater subtraction of the phosphates from the system than an ordidary day's work at mere mechanical labor, the proportion of grains (in weight) being as 86:77. Above everything else, brain workers need sleep, early sleep and late sleep, and enough in the middle to feel "real stupid" at the end of it. Stupidity is precisely the condition into which this class of toilers should manage and devise and strive to get themselves for a time, longer or shorter, each twenty-four hours. Nothing rests the brain, and the whole working system like it. Narcotic stupidity, the product of ale, tobacco or wine, is not the thing referred to though in emergencies this may, perhaps, be had recourse to as a medicine, but the quiet, reposeful readjustment of the nervous conditions and the recharging with vital force of the nerve batteries, the contacts not yet closed, the galvanic currents therefore not yet set in motion, but only filling up the system with a blind diffused feeling of healthy sensations and reserved efficiency.

THE DUTCH JUDGE'S DECISION.—Here is a decision by a learned Dutch Judge: "Misder voreman and t'oder jurymans—Der brisoner, Hans Vleckter, is vinished his game mit der sheriff, and has peat him, but I shall dake gare he don't peat me. Hans has peen dried for murder pefore you, and you must pring in der vardick, but it must pe 'cordin' to der law. De man he kill't wasn't kilt at all, as it was proved he is in der jail at Morrisdown for sheep sdealing. Put dat ish no madder. Der law says ven dere ish a tou't you give 'em to der brisoner, put here dere ish no tout—so you see der brisoner ish guilty. Pesides, he is a great loafer. I have know'd him vifty year, and he hash't [illegible] dimes, and dere is no one debending upon for der liven', and he ish no use to no poty. I dink it would be good blans to hang

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1868.

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY.

Our grand Union victory is already bearing its fruits in the calm resignation with which even the most belligerent of the opposition accept the verdict of the people. The overwhelming Union triumph has demonstrated to the most stupid of intellects the utter hopelessness of the "Lost Cause," and the determination of the people to carry out the work of Reconstruction in the true spirit of the Constitution, as construed by the light of the Declaration of Independence. The news of Grant's triumphant election has been as oil upon the waters, to the troubled sea of Southern politics, and has caused a sudden and rapid ebb of the tide of violence, bloodshed and murder that has so long devastated that fair portion of our common country. Throughout the North, to Grant's prayer of "Let us have Peace," all the people have said "Amen," and a great calm has suddenly fallen upon the country, and the whole land rejoices once more in a sense of permanent peace and security to which we have long been strangers. These are but first fruits. Our victory has not only already secured us these, but also the assurance of their permanence and continued increase. The assurance that there will be no change in the national policy for four years to come enables business men to shape their affairs accordingly. With security of person and property and liberty of speech and of the press, with freedom and a fair and equal chance for all, in the race of life, our Southern States will soon enter upon a new career. Thrown open as they have never before been to the immigration of the country, Yankee energy, intelligence and thrift, with free schools and an open bible, will soon penetrate every available nook and corner, felling their forests, draining their swamps, developing their mineral wealth, and building factories upon every stream, until the busy hum of a varied industry, and the cheerfulness born of well rewarded labor shall make the whole country to blossom as the rose and restore the desolated South to a prosperity she has never yet known. The feuds born of civil strife will soon die out, and the terms North and South, forgetful of past hostility, like East and West, will only awaken feelings of relationship, as the homes of our friends, and a patriotic pride in the grandeur and prosperity of a common country.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

General Grant, the President elect, accompanied by his family and several of his Staff, reached Washington on Saturday evening. The trip from Galena to Washington was accomplished in that quiet, unostentatious manner which is characteristic of General Grant. Moving rapidly, seeking to withhold as much as possible all knowledge of his movements, and to avoid as far as possible all popular demonstrations, it was not yet quite possible for the General to entirely escape the manifestations which the people desired to offer him. Before leaving Galena he bid good-bye to his fellow-townsmen, thanking them and all others who have fought together in this contest, and intimating that he did not expect to visit them again for some years. At several points on the route eastward he was called out by spontaneous demonstrations of the people. At only one point did he make a speech, and it was brief as well as significant. Greeted by a Republican procession in which were many soldiers who had "voted as they fought," he said: "Gentlemen—I see many of you in uniforms. You laid them off three years ago, and you can now lay them off again. We will have peace. Good night." Evidently General Grant understands the character of the victory won.

At Harrisburg General Grant and his suite took the cars of the Northern Central Railroad. At Parkton they were met by General Van Vleit, Washington Booth and George Small, Esqs., who escorted them through the city, the transit being made so quickly as to avoid all demonstrations. On arriving at Washington General Grant at once proceeded to his residence.

GRANT'S ELECTION gives general satisfaction. Honest Democrats everywhere express themselves as fully satisfied. Democratic papers of character and standing generally accept the result as a desirable one, and express little or no regret at the defeat of Seymour and Blair, with their revolutionary platform. The election of Grant is accepted by all parties as the best possible thing that could have happened for the peace and prosperity of the country. A few ignorant and implacable partizans alone raise a hue and cry, and profess great fear of negro equality. Perhaps *their* personal fears are well grounded. It would not require a very extraordinary negro to equal or even surpass some of that class that we wot of. No wonder therefore that they should [illegible] Democratic negro should supplant them as party leaders. We are sorry for the poor fellows and deeply sympathize with them, but cannot undertake to repair what nature has done amiss for them.

THE REPUBLICAN PYRAMID.

OHIO
IOWA
MAINE
KANSAS
NEVADA
INDIANA
ILLINOIS
FLORIDA
ALABAMA
MISSOURI
MICHIGAN
VERMONT
WISCONSIN
NEBRASKA
ARKANSAS
MINNESOTA
TENNESSEE
CALIFORNIA
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA

A RECENT medical writer states that the vices of the American character may be briefly summed up as follows: 1st. An inordinate passion for riches. 2d. Overwork of mind and body in the pursuit of business. 3d. Undue hurry and excitement in all the affairs of life. 4th. Intemperance in eating, drinking and smoking. 5th. A general disregard of the true laws of life and health.

WHAT WE HAVE WON.

In the election of Grant, the people have secured that for which they have fought—UNION, PEACE, and EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN. After seventy-five years of struggles over the question whether the Union is a league or a nation, and after fifty years of contest as to the right of all men to be free, the election of General Grant finally seals the restoration of the Union, and founds an indissoluble nationality on the basis of universal liberty and manhood suffrage. The next four years may be occupied in part in getting the machinery of our new system into harmonious operation. But the principles on which our nation is now based admit of no further dispute. We are one indissoluble nation; all inhabitants are, or may become, citizens, all citizens have equal civil rights, and all adult male citizens have equal political rights. In 1860, none of these propositions were true. In 1864, two millions of men were in the field, contending on the one side for, and on the other against them. In 1868, they are settled forever by the election of Grant on the Chicago platform. Such a reformation in our Constitution when viewed in all its aspects is infinitely more important to the American people and to mankind, than our change from Colonies into independent States, or our adoption of the Federal Constitution. Both were steps toward the birth of a great and free nation. Neither was adequate to make the nation great or free. Independence transferred the control of our foreign and national interests from the Crown and Parliament to a body elected by ourselves. But independence alone involved no guarantee that our foreign and national affairs would be conducted with greater justice or even security than before. On the contrary, we found it perverted to aid Bonapartism by a war with England, and to extend Slavery by a war on Mexico.

The adoption of our Federal Constitution gave us a germ of power which might dwindle into a league, or grow into a nation. But from 1789 to 1863 there was an *imperium in imperio*, an oligarchy ruling through the forms of our Republic, and claiming to be stronger than the nation itself. For a time for the sake of peace, the claims of the oligarchy were not disputed, and Slavery was stronger than Liberty throughout the land. Slavery sat in the President's chair, while Liberty swung on John Brown's gallows. Slavery wore the Chief Justice's robes, while Liberty fled, pursued by bloodhounds, to the jungles of Florida, the dismal swamps of the Carolinas, and the snows of Canada. Our boasted liberty was definable in the terms which a Bourbon would have used to describe Bourbonism, viz: the right of superior races to divide power among themselves as they think proper. Our Democracy, like the British peerage, was the mere equality of despots with each other. At length the struggle between the people and the oligarchy came. It seemed long, dark, and agonizing in the endurance; but history, comparing it with its full-orbed results, will describe it as wonderfully brief, brilliant, and decisive.

For the two first years of the struggle the Government refused to see the Hand of, God in the war. It insisted on branding it as a politician's quarrel, a mere contest between States and sections. Lower and lower trailed our flag before the victorious legions of the new Southern nation. On this theory their cause was as just as ours. When the standards rose, Emancipation was written on them, and all men rose with them. Victory succeeded to defeat, until the military forces of the Rebellion were subdued. But there were some who trembled when they learned that Emancipation came to us as our Savior. Universal suffrage was but a part, the better and more perfect fruit of Emancipation. After another struggle it is ours.

We agree with those who regard these changes as great and radical revolutions in our constitution of Government and in our national and social life. But we hail them with joy as the dawning of a brighter, holier and happier career than could otherwise have befallen the nation. No longer can the aristocrats and kings of the old world point to Slavery as the foul blot on our pretended freedom, or to the irreconcilable hostility of our sections as proofs of republican weakness. We have now a Constitution purged from all iniquity—a flag unstained. All who breathe our air are free. The humblest citizen shares in the sovereignty. Popular statesmanship has proved itself able to subdue the most gigantic Rebellion in all history, to abolish the most deep seated and powerful abuse of all time, to establish the strongest Government on earth and to vindicate its national honor from repudiation. All this was necessary before our Union could, or ought to, extend over the continent and embrace its future seventy-five States and its hundred millions of people. The agonies of the past eight years, so far from indicating the decadence of our national power, are its birth-throes.

Let those who, under God, have won this signal and closing victory for Freedom, the last that remained to be won in our long struggle with American Slavery, now press forward to the full enjoyment of the fruits of their great struggle. Let even the vanquished learn that it is better to serve in Heaven than it would have been to reign in Hell. And may our candidates elect, with charity for all, with malice toward none, but with the firmness to do the right as God gives them to see the right, make so noble a use of the powers reposed in them, as will vindicate the confidence of the people.—*New York Tribune.*

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.—We see by the report of the Fifth Anditor of the Treasury that the Consular system is not only self-supporting, but is actually becoming a source of revenue to the Government. The expenses of the system during the fiscal year were $373,750. The total receipts from the Consulates for the same time were $435,179, showing a revenue from this source of $61,420. This is very gratifying. We hope to see some other departments of the Government make like exhibits. They will, we trust, under GRANT's administration.

GLASS MAKING.—The art of glass making was introduced into modern Europe by the Venitians. Besides discovering the art of rendering glass colorless by manganese, the Venitians also enjoyed the monopoly of mirrors, the silvering of which was a secret long kept from other countries. These mirrors, however, have now lost their reputation, as foreign competitors produce larger plates. Glass beds are still made in considerable quantities for exportation. Venetian enamels have always been famous, and among the peculiar productions of Venice may be reckoned the beautiful composition called adventurine, the secret of which is said to be in the posession of a single manufacturer. The great glass-works are at Murano, one of the islands of Lagoon. The number of persons employed in glass making at Murano and Venice is 5,000, of whom one-third are men, and two-thirds women and children. The annual cost of the substances employed in the manufacture is estimated at about 7,000,000f. In the East there is a constant demand for beads and other articles known as "conteris." There are six glass works in Turin, three in Geona, five in Milan, thirteen in Florence, eleven in Naples, and twenty in Venice.

THE STATE.—OFFICIAL.—1868.

We are enabled to present full official returns from all the counties in the State except Beaver, Crawford, Fulton, Jefferson, M'Kean, Susquehanna, Wyoming and York, but the figures given in the table are the official reported majorities; they may, however, vary a little. The majority for General U. S. Grant will be from 29,000 to 30,000:

COUNTIES.	Auditor Gen. Hartranft.	Boyle.	President. Grant.	Seymour.
Adams	2832	3174	2917	3170
Allegheny	23880	14923	24587	14671
Armstrong	3987	3459	4082	3412
Beaver	3540	2675	1000	.....
Bedford	2625	3019	2687	2895
Berks	7413	13921	7917	13973
Blair	3841	3183	3986	3066
Bradford	7612	3863	7768	3538
Bucks	6981	7838	7085	7613
Butler	3723	3292	3803	3256
Cambria	2849	3587	2935	3558
Cameron	537	441	508	394
Carbon	2129	2772	2188	2748
Centre	3388	3765	3429	3646
Chester	8850	6658	9178	6490
Clarion	1908	2956	1998	2928
Clearfield	1895	3037	1974	3096
Clinton	1992	2765	2056	2582
Columbia	2077	4058	2143	4022
Crawford	7026	5390	1867	.....
Cumberland	3861	4433	4171	4594
Dauphin	6190	4538	6507	4397
Delaware	4016	2764	4166	2616
Elk	508	1054	568	1119
Erie	7702	4531	8007	4555
Fayette	3745	4773	3792	4608
Franklin	4321	4278	4451	4171
Forest	352	348	355	294
Fulton	782	1113	.....	306
Greene	1722	3374	1809	3301
Huntingdon	3473	2498	3417	2179
Indiana	4842	2301	4809	2223
Jefferson	2976	2094	75	.....
Juniata	1467	1863	1473	1753
Lancaster	15313	8570	15792	8513
Lawrence	3691	1716	3789	1647
Lebanon	4267	2858	4345	2858
Lehigh	4733	6305	5004	6321
Luzerne	9992	13420	10723	14205
Lycoming	4680	5031	4713	4839
McKean	963	809	980	.....
Mercer	4793	4177	4979	4078
Mifflin	1858	1828	1846	1807
Monroe	735	2789	.....	1900
Montgomery	7948	8905	8083	8803
Montour	1194	1683	1269	1697
Northampton	4452	7701	.....	2971
Northumberland	3694	4146	3825	4240
Perry	2570	2526	2664	2416
Philadelphia	60633	60808	60985	55173
Pike	358	1259	370	1313
Potter	1604	811	1703	693
Schuylkill	8192	9538	8707	9428
Snyder	1865	1343	1925	1318
Somerset	3195	1829	3261	1778
Sullivan	461	846	473	851
Susquehanna	4682	3377	1600	.....
Tioga	5410	2051	5549	1951
Union	2054	1340	2081	1277
Venango	4423	3761	4759	3774
Warren	2990	1882	3020	1757
Washington	4946	4948	5051	4867
Wayne	2698	3397	2909	3539
Westmoreland	5335	6569	5285	6360
Wyoming	1549	1765	.....	175
York	6053	9006	.....	2645
Total	381068	321391	.....	.....
	321391			
Majorities	9677			

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—The returns now in are sufficient to show that the State has gone for Grant by about 8000 majority. Returns from the Mountain districts to-night show the election of Plato Durham, Conservative, for Congress. The delegation stands five Republicans, two Conservatives—a Democratic gain of one. The official count increases the Republican majority of New Hanover county, including Wilmington, to 167, being a Republican gain of 245.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling, West Virginia, *Intelligencer* of Saturday says:

We have been surprised to find how greatly the majorities for Grant in this state exceed those cast for the State ticket.

Twenty-three counties: total gains, 2,602; total losses, 71; net gains, 2,531. Add this to the majority in October, and it makes Grant's majority about 7,300, if the thirty counties yet to be heard from give just the same majorities they did last mounth. The largest counties are reported, but it will not be surprising if those yet to be heard from have given near a thousand gain on their last vote. If so Grant's majority will be over 8,000.

INDIANA.

The Indianapolis, Ind., *Journal* of Friday has official returns from fifty-seven counties in the State. It shows by table that the net Republican gain in these counties over the State election is 6, 988. The *Journal* says:

Should the counties yet to be heard from show Republican gains in the same ratio, Grant's majority in Indiana will be about 12,239.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—The Republican vote in this State has increased to a surprising extent, and Seymour's majority will not be more than 60,000 to 70,000. The Republican vote will reach 45,000.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Nov. 7.—The Legislature spent to-day in discussing whether this is the beginning of a new session or the continuation of the old session.

Returns from thirty counties give Seymour 14,521, and General Grant, 23,600. The remaining counties will probably give Democratic majorities sufficient to over come the majority of the negro counties. The returns indicate that the result is doubtful.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Nov. 7.—It is conceded that Rogers, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Second district. The First and Third districts are still doubtful. The Democrats charge that the Governor's martial law proclamation was a move to justify the stopping of the election in eleven Democratic counties. Reports from various parts show that the best feeling prevails among the citizens of all parties and colors. Martial law will be proclaimed in Little Rock and Pulaski counties on Monday.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, Nov. 7.—Additional returns continue to increase the Democratic major ity. Every present indication it will reach 40,000.

How it was Done in New York.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: The large Democratic majority in this city is owing to the want of thorough organization on the part of the Republicans. In nearly all of the strong Democratic voting precincts, there was no Republican challenger on duty, and the inspectors of elections were either intimidated from doing their duty by Democratic ruffians, or corrupted to close their eyes to the frauds being perpetrated. The manner in which some of the polls were deserted by the Republicans was not only shameful, but cowardly. The fact that over thirty thousand bogus names were placed on the registration, and that the Democrats were permitted to vote in excess of the registration in some districts, is evidence sufficient to show the infirmity and imbecility of the Republican organization. It is not only worth less, we are sorry to say, but rotten. Take for instance the Sixth ward, 5,651 names were registered—the vote is 5,033 for Hoffman, 368 for Griswold—total, 4,501, showing that they voted within 159 of the number registered. No honest man will say that there are in the ward 1,509 legal voters. Here is a clear fraud of 2,500 votes for Seymour and Hoffman. The same frauds are seen in the Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth and Twenty-first wards. Never in the history of elections were ever witnessed such barefaced ballot-box stuffing. The election in the city is nothing more than a mockery and a farce. It is no expression of the people. It is the voice of wickedness intensified.

CHICAGO.—The total value of taxable property in Chicago is placed by the assessors at $228,444,876, divided as follows: Real estate, $174,505,410; personal estate, $53,936,469.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

The annual meteoric shower is expected this year between the 12th and 15th of November. The astronomer of the Cincinnati Observatory writes to the *Gazette* of that city:

On the 12th and 15th of November, between the hours of midnight and sunrise, watch will be kept at this Observatory for the so called "November" meteors. In this labor it is peculiarly advantageous to have the co operation of several observers; and as the observations are of a very simple character, the director would cordially invite all who are interested in this subject to unite therein with him. Those who cannot do duty at the Observatory may still accomplish something at their own residences, especially if provided with a good star map or globe. A map of the bright stars within forty-five degrees of Leo may indeed be constructed beforehand, and be used with good results.

Corresponding observations will be made at several points within a hundred miles of us, and it is hoped that some results for parallax may be deduced.

All who intend observing will do well to communicate at once with the undersigned, stating to what extent they can take part in the observations. CLEVELAND ABBE.

Cincinnati Observatory, October 28.

"The curious of Bedford who were such diligent watchers during the previous meteoric showers will again have another opportunity to indulge in an ocular feast. As but a few of the many watchers on that occasion were lucky enough to see the "fall," it might be well to enjoin more diligence (if possible) and if the same general interest be manifested on the coming occasion as was on the previous, it might perhaps be better to have the "watch" systematized slightly in so much, that a part at least of the observers will be constantly on the *qui vive* to give the general alarm upon the first demonstration.

FLORIDA.

Conflict of Authority—Apprehensions of a Riot—Arrest of State Officials.

TALLAHASSA, Nov. 7.—About nine o'clock last night, citizens to the number of one hundred or more were summoned by the city and county authorities to hold themselves in readiness to aid in quelling any riots. At eleven o'clock, p. m., there being no indications of trouble the posse was discharged. The cause of the call was the conflicting orders from Governor Reed and Lieutenant Governor Gleason, and fears were entertained that the colored people would be called to support the action of the Legislature. The citizens are uneasy to day and will not interfere exeept to aid in preserving the peace, when prompt assistance will be needed.

There are rumors on the streets to-day that the plantation negroes have been notified, to come in to night, but the report is doubted. One company of the seventh regiment is posted here thirty strong.

The Legislature adjourned this morning until January. No quorum was present when the impeachment resolutions were passed. Several members held seats and voted whose seats had been declared vacant by the proclamation of the Governor by reason of the members accepting and occupying other official positions. Gov. Read refuses to recognize the action of the body, and declares it illegal. Lieut. Gov. Gleason this morning demanded posession of the executive office and was refused by Gov. Reed, who has brought suit against Gleason and Olden, Secretary of State, before the Circuit Judge for conspiracy against the Governor, and they are now under arrest. This case is to be sent up to the supreme Court.

The California Earthquake.

The people of the Atlantic border are not in a position to realize the probable gloom cast over those of the Pacific by the late terrestrial convulsion. The feelings of the San Franciscans may be fitly likened to those of a strong man in the very flower of youth and vigor, a long way on the road of exalted prosperity and with a future full of promise, suddenly warned by a first visitation of paralysis. The succeeding days of that man are those of uncertainty and lurking dread. The effect of such a visitation upon the ambition and energy of an individual can hardly be said to be entirely analagous to that upon a community, but it is largely so from obvious reasons. The question, whether the Pacific slope of the northern continent of this hemisphere is to be visited by the same volcanic disturbances that have so long afflicted the southern one, is pregnant with momentous considerations and results for the whole nation. If these phenomena are to override all those natural checks by which science has assured us they were confined to tropical latitudes, and pervade a region as unfavorable to their presence as California, upon the scientific hypothesis commonly accepted, what assurance have we that they will not extend their march to the Atlantic coast? It is not at all unreasonable to suppose that the same changes are going on in the motive cause of these phenomena that are observable throughout the whole natural system. Assuming such to be the case, we are brought face to face with prospects that are novel and disturbing in character, and that must enforce a radical alteration of things with us. If followed up by other shocks, the San Francisco earthquake may possibly prove to be a national blight, of a greater or less degree. It certainly must seriously disturb the ambition for greatness of that otherwise naturally favored region. In the midst of the general enterprise, the building of the great transcontinental railway spans, and the aspiring and prodigious exertions being made to control the commerce of the whole Eastern world, this physical eruption comes as a monitor. In view of the importance the case has now assumed, we think it eminently advisable that some means be taken, either under public or private auspices, for the discovery of the precise laws by which this class of phenomena is governed, and, if possible, the measures which shall be adopted for the general protection, if there be any promising protection.

The Variations of Language.

Mr. Howorth, in a letter to an English journal, gives his views of the manner in which a language may be changed. This may occur, he holds, in two ways, either by the growth of variations of its vocabulary or by the modification of its structure. The growth or change of the vocabulary depends on the changed conditions of the race using it. An example of this may be found in the cases of nomadic tribes, such as the Siberians or the red Indians, who have no literature to fix their language, and consequently, under new circumstances, are constantly changing the expression of their ideas. On the other hand, plough-boys fixed to one spot are remarkable for the paucity of their language. To educated classes newspapers and books afford an opportunity of adding to their vocabulary similar to that possessed in another way by the nomads. A test of this theory can be found by examining the vocabulary of provincial dialects, or those of islands such as Iceland or the Freisic Islands, off the coast of Holland, or those in the fiords of Norway. The structure of language is affected differently, Mr. Howorth maintains. He thinks that while grammarians may produce some change, as they have in the formation of the Latin of the best period, their influence is but slight and does not effect the "back bone" of the language—that spoken by the masses. The causes of the changes which effect the structure of a language are well illustrated in the case of the English of to day. Thus while the Anglo-Saxon is a language rich in inflections and possessing an elaborate grammar, modern English has "hardly an inflection of a trace of grammar." This alteration is referred to the effect of the romance language of the Norman French on the Anglo-Saxon. Both these languages made mutual sacrifices when coalescing. The same is true of the combination of Anglo-Saxon with the Welsh, and it is argued the same occurs at every amalgamation of races speaking different languages. On the other hand, it is inferred that wherever a language has suffered grammatical changes or mutilations, or has been altered in pronunciation, a new element has been infused into the original stock of the people. Hence philology and ethonology become complementary to each other. The theory is a plausible one, and can be supported by a good deal of evidence. —*Pittsburgh Despatch.*

A Man with Two Hearts.

The Hartford *Courant* says this man lives in that city. He is about fifty years of age, and is able-bodied. He had lived upward of thirty five years before the phenomenon was discovered. Singular features of the case are that there are two separate arterial connections between the two hearts, and the best authorities, who have given attention to the subject, agree in saying that the smaller organ performs the general functions of the body in all blood relations, while the larger appears to have a distinct existence in that matter, and only operates upon the nervous system through peculiar mechanism not entirely unfamiliar to the profession. The larger organ shows frequently unusual activity, and gives evidence of a lurking disease, which, it is said, will sooner or later carry the man to his grave. The lesser organ, dependent only upon the greater in such degree as the several organs of physical life are dependent for perfect working upon the healthful regulation of the whole mechanism, has been found to be in an almost perfect state—the same as ordinary persons of good health, who are not disturbed by the presence of a second organ.

The effect of this second presence upon the person alluded to is at times melancholy beyond description. It has a quick, active motion, showing the presence in the arteries of a superabundant quantity of blood to vitalize the lesser organ; the man exhibits considerable elasticity of spirit, but this is only temporary; more frequently there is a sluggishness in the nervous connections, which is followed by loss of sleep and great petulance in wakeful moments. On such occasions the family of the man find him a most disagreeable companion. He displays a mild form of insanity, which, it is feared, may develop in something worse. So severe have been some of his paroxysms of late, that a council has been called, and it has been decided that the larger heart may be removed without the least disturbing of the blood relation of the body, but the man, who has been approached on the subject, declares that of the two organs he had rather have the vital one of the body taken out, which can not be done without producing instant death. This organ is situated under the rest watch pocket of the man; the other is in the pocket where he carries his cash.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Threatened Famine in India.

The London *Times* contains a letter from Calcutta under date of September 11, in which the writer announces the probability of another famine in various parts of India, owing to the failure of the rice crops. He says.

"Famine once more threatens Northern India especially all those provinces to which alone the term Hindostan is correctly applied. There was hardly any hot weather, in the Indian sense, in May and June last. Again in July and August, the heavens were opened with the most disastrous results in all the coast districts, east and west on which the monsoon bursts. Orisa was swept; the other districts between Calcutta and the sea are still four feet under water; even more distant Tirhoot was deluged. The rice crops rotted; those sown a second time are now rotting before my eyes. But in Bengal the crop of the year comes later, as we have too good reason to know since 1866. On the rainfall this month and half of next depend the fate of the cold season crops and the lives of thousands. Now, Bengal has already had much more than its whole year's supply. No less than seventy eight inches have fallen at Calcutta, or eleven more than the annual average, against fifty-three in the same time last year.

"Nor has Western India escaped the deluge. At this time last month it inundated Guzerat, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kurst, and the other great old cities there have been desolated. The news of a calamity which in Europe would have called forth the lamentation of nations, in India takes three weeks to travel across the peninsuela. Houses have fallen down by tens of thousands, and lives, both European and native, have been lost, while railway bridges have been washed away.

"At this moment the sixty millions of human beings who live by the land between the Indus on the north, the Chumbul, if not Nerbudda, on the south and the Dammoodah, in the far east, are praying for rain, in mosque and temple, through priest and idol. The Lahore and Loodiana districts of the Punjab have the Baree Dooab Canal or the Indus; but flour (*atta*) is at ten pounds a shilling, and in the depth of the last famine it rarely reached seven pounds.

"In Lower Bengal the crops have suffered from too much rain, and up in Behar they are suffering from too little. Rice, that used to sell at thirty seers for a rupee (thirty pounds a shilling) is selling at twenty, and going up higher every day. If there should be to rain this month nothing can prevent a famne."

Curous Termination of a Murder Trial.

A murder trial met with a curious termination in Henry county, Illinois, last week. The case was a trial of a man named Hamilton on an indictment for murder. A jury was empannelled and the witnesses for the prosecution examined, showing a clear case of murder against the defendant. At this stage of the proceedings the counsel for the defence asked leave to enter a plea of guilty of manslaughter. This was refused. The prsoner then pleaded guilty of murder as charged in the indictment. The court accepted the plea and discharged the jury, there being no question of guilt for them to pass upon, and here is where the case assumes an alarming shape. The General Assembly of that State at its last session passed a law that in all cases where felonies are punishable with death, the jury may return a verdict of guilty, and as a part of the verdict are required to determine whether the prisoner shall suffer death by hanging or be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life, or for not less than fourteen years; and that no person shall be sentenced by any court unless the jury shall have so found in their verdict upon trial. The judge held that upon a plea of guilty the court could not sentence a prisoner to death, but must imprison him for one of the terms named in the law. This construction on the law makes it easy to avoid the death penalty in Illinois.

Freezing the Brain.

The discovery that the brain of a living animal could be frozen and afterward could recover was made by Dr. James Arnott, who solified the brain of a pigeon by exposing it to a freezing mixture. Here research stopped, because with an ordinary freezing mixture it was not possible to act on individual parts of the organ; but the inportance of the discovery is not the less on that account. It was a marvellous revealling organ of mind, of all volition. It took in every motion of the universe to which it was exposed. It took the light and form, and color by the eye; it took in sound by the ear; sensation and substance by the touch; odor by the mouth; it gave out, in return or response, animal motion, expression—all else that demonstrates a living animal; without it the animal was turned into a mere vegetable. And this organ, the very center and soul of the organism, was by mere physical experiment for a time made dead—all its powers icebound. And this organ, again, set free, received its functions back again, and, as we know now by further observation, its functions unimpaired. Surely this was the discovery of a new world.—*Pittsburgh dispatch.*

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.—A queer exhumation, says the Wellsville *Union*, was made in the Strip Vein Coal Bank of Captain Lacy, at Hammondsville, Ohio, one day last week. Mr. James Parsons and his sons were engaged in making the bank, when a huge mass of coal fell down, disclosing a large smooth slate wall, upon the surface of which were found, carved in bold relief, several lines of hieroglyphics. Crowds have visited the place since the discovery, and many good scholars have tried to decipher the characters, but all have failed. Nobody has been able to tell in what tongue the words are written. How came the mysterious writing in the bowels of the earth where probably no human eye has ever penetrated? By whom and when was it written? There are several lines about three inches apart, the first line containing twenty-five words. Attempts have been made to remove the slate wall and bring it out, but upon tapping the wall it gave fourth a sound that would seem to indicate the existence of a hollow chamber beyond, and the characters would be destroyed in removing it. At last accounts Dr. Hartshorn, of the Mount Union College, had been sent for to examine the writing.

A Church Blown Away.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, a little brick church on the Hardin pike, about eleven miles from the city, and situated on a point where the road runs between two lofty hills, was literally blown away, only about four feet of the walls being left standing. The wind had been pretty stormy all the morning, and many trees had been blown down on the surrounding hill, but at the hour above named a gust of wind swept along the road, catching up in its sweeping progress, every detached object in the way and whirling them round as if it were a horizontal cylender, fence rails, branches of trees, hunks of earth, and even stones were whirled around by aerial anger as it came along with irresistible force and inconceivable rapidity—it struck the church about four feet above the ground, ripped off the bricks and mortar, and swept the whole upper part away quite clean. A few bricks were dropped along the road for two or three hundred yards, but the main portion was taken nearly half a mile, to where the road opened out on a wide stretch of comparatively flat country, and there dropped in the bed of a creek, with the roof still firmly attached to the walls. Two cows that had been to leeward of the building while it was yet standing, were knocked about twenty yards away into a hollow. They seemed considerably stupified, but otherwise sustained no damage.—*Nashville Press.*

A Young Illinois Diplomat.

G. A. Townsend, in his Washington letter to the Hartford *Post*, pays the following handsome compliment to a worthy young Illinoian, while mentioning others in our foreign diplomatic service:

Among the young men at home, or *en-route*, is John Hay, the late President's secretary, who hails, I believe, from Alton, Ill. Hay has had remarkable luck in the patronage of the State Department, but he owed it originally to his talents and maintained it by his prudence. He is about 32 years old; but does not look to be more than 25. He is small in stature, of a light and rose complexion, with brown hair, goldtinted, and a clear, fine eye. He was Secretary of Legation and Charge d' Affaires in Paris, and held also the latter rank in Vienna. Being lively and well bred, he attracted attention in both capitals and from the household of the Countess Guiccioli to the private office of M. Thouvenal he was held in pleasant request. His literary talents are of a notable grace and manliness; Mr. Lincoln admired his poetry and among his associates in France were About, Laboulaye, Dore and other bright young intellects of the period. It is in the civil service that a man like Hay would deport himself to distinction, if time and encouragement were permitted by the demoralized character of our politics. He bridged over the space between Motley and Watts so well that it is questionable whether we would not do well to save the big salaries altogether, if indeed we require half of our diplomatic body.

Extraordinary Suit for Trespass.

A suit of an extraordinary nature was tried in Justice Aldridge's Court, at Hudson City, New Jersey, a few days since, to recover damages for trespass, in opening a grave and chisling off a piece of the coffin. Last summer a son of James R. Knapp was burried by Henry Stiff, undertaker, and subsequently, when the bill was presented, Mr. Knapp refused to pay the full amount claimed, alleging that the coffin was not black walnut, as agreed upon. To settle the dispute, it was agreed that they should open the grave on the 12th of August, but on the 11th Mr. Stiff proceeded to the cemetery and directed the sexton to open the grave and chip off a piece of the coffin from the shoulder with a sharp chisel, which the defendant furnished, and which would do no damage. The sexton did as directed, and in company with Mr. Stiff presented the piece of coffin to Mr. Knapp for inspection. This act done before the time agreed upon, excited suspicion in the mind of Mr. Knapp, who did not believe it to be a piece of the coffin, and still refusing to pay the bill, Mr. Stiff brought suit and recovered the full amount of his demand. The present suit was brought to recover as above. The jury after being out six hours, brought in a verdict of five dollars damages for the plaintiff.

Who'll Get That Banner?

On the eve of the Presidential contest, which closed so disastrously to Democracy, our amiable friend, Senator Wallace, proposed to give the county which showed the largest Democratic increase over the vote cast at the October election, a banner, with appropriate embellishments and mottoes, all of which was to cost five hundred dollars. As the result has shown that the Democracy did not gain in any of the counties at the Presidential over the vote of the October election, what will Senator Wallace do with *that* banner? It has of course been painted, trimmed and hung on its staff, but there are no Democratic hands in Pennsylvania fit to hold it aloft. Beaten, broken actually into pieces, and wrecked so wofully that no political genius, or skill of political manipulation, can ever again reorganize and reanimate the Democratic party, all that Mr. Wallace can now do is to take that celebrated Clearfield coffee pot, wrap it in the Banner which was *not* won by the Democracy, and bury both amid the umbrageous shades of the pine forrests of Pennsylvania, where, after the Democracy have become weary of visiting Fred Lauer's lager vaults in Reading, they can repair to weep over their 'ost cause and threaten "war to the knife—the knife to the hilt" to the hated Radicals.—*State Guard.*

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—According to a recent calculation as to the condition of the United States, the average life of American mechanics is estimated at 46½ years, and the average number of days of work in this climate at 250 in each year. The average expense of an adult for board and clothing in the seaboard cities are calculated at about $300 a year. On the supposition that a laborer is paid on an average of $3 a day for his work for the 250 days working he will receive $750 a year. Deduct price of boarding and clothing, $300, and there is left $450 for all expenses of keeping a family, for amusements, education and contingencies. The sum, it is asserted, is insufficient in many instances. The average working years of a laboring man being estimated at twenty, his total earnings in an average life time, with 350 working days in the year, at $3 per day, would be $15,000, or $322,58 per year, $6,20 per week.

EXECUTION OF ARABIAN CANNIBALS.—Five Arabs were executed lately at Constantina, Algeria. They had been condemned to death in June last; one for the murder of a beggar at El Kantra, and the four others for the murder of a boy at Ain Querla, and the eating of the body afterwards. The criminals were informed at four o'clock in the morning that the fatal hour had arrived, and after the usual toilette, were taken in a covered vehicle, escorted by soldiers to the place of execution, where they arrived a little before seven o'clock in a state of extreme prostration. They, however, ascended the scaffold without flinching, and betrayed no feeling whatever when seized on by the executioner and his men. A large crowd of Europeans as well as natives were present.

ONE THOUSAND women in St. Petersburg, Russia, are engaged in the remunerative art of fortune telling. The highest circles of society furnish the votaries to these priestesses, who also deal in Asiatic perfumes, and allow gentlemen to stroll from the idlest of curiosities into their little temples, Taking the whole number of inhabitants into account, which would allow one prophetess to every 500 people, St. Petersburg cannot surely complain of being kept in the dark about coming events.

AT a recent dinner, at which no ladies were present, a man in responding to the toast on "women," dwelt almost solely on the frailty of the sex, claiming that the best among them were but little better than the worst, the chief difference being in the surroundings. At the conclusion of his speech a gentleman rose and said: "I trust the gentleman, in the application of his remarks referred to his *own* mother and sisters, and not to *ours*."

A CALIFORNIAN has projected and furnished in model what he expects will prove the great ship of the age. The size of the vessel is to be the same as the Great Eastern except that she will draw ten feet less water As the vessel will be used exclusively for passengers, the loss in tonnage is immaterial. It is calculated that she will make the trip from New York to England in seven days.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

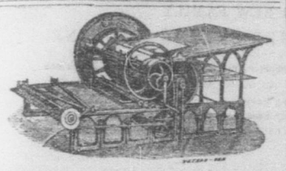
A WESTERN farmer has brought 3,600 apple trees over from Russia.

THE average age of soldiers during the late war was from 23 to 25.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand and sixty-six dollars have been collected in New York for the benefit of the South American earthquake sufferers.

THE Queen of Sweden has turned translator, and the profits of her labors are to be applied to the fo

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1868.

Local Affairs.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Bazzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Bartoo. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Linge felter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

GRAND UNION RALLY!

The Republicans of Bedford County, and all who co-operated and sympathized with us in our recent struggle, and helped us achieve such a splendid triumph over the enemies of liberty, and the foes of freedom, are cordially invited to assemble in

GRAND MASS MEETING,

at the COURT HOUSE, in Bedford, on TUESDAY the 17th NOVEMBER inst., (being the Tuesday of Court) for the purpose of mutual congratulation over our unprecedented victories, and for the inauguration of such measures as shall conduce to the prosperity and vitality of the Grand Old Republican Party, and for the preservation of our National Union. Now, that the Right has so gloriously triumphed, it is meet, that we should come, and rejoice together, survey the field on which our forces conquered, take renewed courage, and re-doubled action, press the foe more vigorously, until we lay immoveably and imperishably the foundations of the doctrines of "equal and exact justice to all and for all."

COME OUT IN YOUR MIGHT.

J. W. LINGENFELTER.
Chairman Republican County Committee.

Oh! go to Crouse's Resort for Tobacco, segars, Snuff, Pipes &c. Court week.

All persons in attendance at Court next week will find it to their advantage to call at the INQUIRER Book store and supply themselves with school books, stationery &c.

The Weather has been very changeable the last few weeks the consequence of which, is that every body is suffering from a bad cold.

It is astonishing how fast children learn from the books they buy at Heckerman's. Remember that they Sell School Books very cheap.

A fine selection of Albums, at prices to suit purchasers, for sale at the INQUIRER Book store.

D. W. Crouse has some very good segars now at a low figure. Country Merchants will have a rare opportunity court week to give him a call. Try Dan.

Any persons in want of Family Bibles, Testaments, Hymn books &c., will find them cheap for cash at the INQUIRER Book store.

Paper Flour and Buckwheat sacks constantly in store and for sale by.

3m. G. R. Oster & Co.

Fire.—On Sunday evening last the barn of Mr. Joseph Fisher of Cumberland Valley, was entirely consumed by fire. The barn was new and filled with grain, hay &c. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Grading of Juliana street is going on finely, what has already been done, adds greatly to the appearance of the street and when the work is once completed it will be an honor to the borough.

The Appointments of the Poor House have been made for the coming year. Mr. Wills is continued as miller and Samuel Defibaugh as steward. The appointments we think are as satisfactory as any other that could have been made.

On Hand—The INQUIRER Book Store has just received a large supply of school Books Stationary &c., which are selling at City prices. Country orders, filled at remarkably low prices. Come and see us, before they are all gone.

Money Wanted.—We need money badly and our friends will do us a favor by calling on us during Court week and settling their accounts. Those who don't come to Court can send the amount of their subscriptions with their neighbors. Remember that fifty per cent is saved by paying in advance.

When the Plantation Bitters were first made known to the American people some seven years ago, it was supposed they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. So far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Bitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas over forty years ago, as any old planter, mer, chant or sea captain doing business with the *West Indies* will tell you. It is distinctly within my recollection that on the return of my father (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the tropics.) he would invariably have the bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For any sickness, it matters not how severe or trifling, the decanter of these Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted to as a sovereign remedy.

BEDFORD COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.—The following is the vote of Bedford County for President of the United States:

	Seymour.	Grant.
Bedford Borough	152	119
Bedford township	258	168
Bloody Run Bor	40	84
Broad Top Tp	58	119
Coaldale Bor	4	29
Colerain tp	156	103
Cumberland Valley	205	66
Harrison	78	83
Hopewell	55	109
Juniata	191	87
Liberty	89	61
Londonderry	97	80
Monroe	149	179
Napier	215	149
Providence East	43	185
Providence West	50	135
Saxton borough	33	28
Schellsburg Borough	46	36
Snakespring tp	75	51
Southampton	239	69
St. Clairsville Bor	10	23
St. Clair	219	212
Union	172	172
Woodberry Bor.	37	36
Woodberry Middle	117	161
Woodberry South	117	152
	2898	2687

Watsons' Philadelphia Business Directory, for 1869. We call the attention of our Merchants to this new and valuable little work of reference to the Trade of Philadelphia, and commend its utility to every merchant buying goods, or doing business with Philadelphia to the extent of a thousand dollars a year. It will contain a classified list of all the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Professional men of Philadelphia, arranged in systematic alphabetical order, a well executed Lithographic Map of the City, and views of the Public Buildings, with other objects of interest in and around the Quaker City. In ordering goods, directing correspondence, or ascertaining where to obtain any article of trade, or manufacture, it will be indispensible to our Merchants. Such a work is much needed, and its popularity, and the standing of the publishers, is vouched for by the Daily Inquirer, Telegraph, and the leading Daily and Weekly Press of Philadelphia. Messrs. Watson & Co., 219 Dock Street, Philadelphia are the Publishers, and will send the work as soon as issued, by mail, postage prepaid, upon the receipt of One Dollar. Send your subscriptions in immediately.

Terrible.—Several over-zealous Blair devotees, true to the false doctrines and teachings of Bedford Democracy, have been arrested for illegal voting and other fraudulent acts. These arrests have caused a general uproar among the Kings of "the lost cause" and they clamor long and loud about freedom &c. Take things easy gentlemen, you are in for four years more of Republican rule, and as the power party believes in that constitution which says "All men are created free and equal," you will be cared for tenderly.

Horrible Death.—One day last week a son of Mr. Daniel Bayer of South Woodbury, who was working with a threshing machine was caught by the tumbling shaft and before the machine could be stopped, his arms and legs were broken and crushed and his body horribly mutilated. The boy was a very promising lad, and his sudden and horrible death will be mourned by his many friends and associates.

Terrible Accident.—The boiler of a passenger train bursted at Newry on monday last, killing two men a Mr. Davis and Patterson. They were literally blown to pieces; a portion of one of their bodies lodged on top of the Methodist church, a considerable distance from the scene.

You may be too late.

Be warned in time. Diseases like Indigestion and Dyspepsia are not to be trifled with. There is such a thing as being *too late* in these matters. Inflamation, or Schirrhus Cancer, or some other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restoratives, no matter how potent, would be ineffectual. Do not delay then. When the symptoms of Dyspepsia are first experienced resort at once to the great restorative medicine, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and you will be safe.

But few disorders involve greater suffering, and, if not in itself immediately dangerous, it is the source of many deadly maladies. Even if it did not tend to greater evil; the mental and physical misery it produces is alone a sufficient reason why no pains should be spared to prevent or cure it. In no country on the face of the globe is it so completely domesticated as in our own, where it is found in nearly every household. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are universally conceded to be the sovereign remedy for this annoying disease, as they act directly upon the digestive organs, correct and tone the stomach, and give renewed vitality to the system. Acting delightfully upon the nerves and soothing the brain, renders them efficacious as a mental medicine, as well as a genial stomachic. If taken as a preventive, they will be found particularly well suited to the diseases arising from the unhealthy season of autumn, and their use will prevent the creeping, unpleasant sensation often complained of when the chills are stealing slowly upon the patient. In

MARKETS.

Philadelphia Nov. 7.

The stringency in the money market and the violent fluctuations in gold have a depressing effect upon trade generally.

There is not much new cloverseed coming forward, and it ranged from $7 to $7 50. Prices of timothy are entirely nominal. There is a fair inquiry for flax-seed, and it sells on arrival at $2 60 @ 2 65 per bushel.

The flour market is devoid of activity, but there is no great pressure to realize, and prices remain as last quoted; sales of 500 barrels Wisconsin extra family at $7 25@8 per barrel; 200 barrels handsome Minnesota do. do. at $8 26; winter wheat, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $8 50@10 50; and fancy lots at $11@13. Rye flour is held at 8. In corn meal nothing doing.

The wheat market is quiet, with sales of 2,000 bushels red at $1 90@2 10, and Amber at $2 10@2 14 per bushel. Rye steady at $1 50. Corn dull. In the absence of sales we quote yellow at $1 18, and Western mixed at $1 16. Oats are steady at 68@70c.

DIED.

In Friend's Cove on the 7th instant., GEORGE WATSON, son of John and Margaret Ann Shafer, aged 6 months and 26 days.

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

A BARGAIN!—A Farm of 125 acres one mile northeast of Bedford, with 80 acres cleared, balance in good timber, 20 acres recently limed, 25 acres of fine clover sod, two never-failing springs and an abundance of other running water, a good fruit orchard, new barn, log house and outbuildings, well adapted to grazing or grain growing, will be soled at a bargain. Enquire of

JOHN S. SPROAT.
or J. W. DICKERSON,
nov13w5 Bedford, Pa.

SALE OF OIL STOCK.—The Board of Directors of the Hoover and Marshal Oil Company passed the following preamble and resolution on the 4th day of November A. D. 1868, viz:

Whereas an assessment of four cents per share was made by a resolution of the Board of Directors on the 4th day of October, 1865, and a number of the stockholders failed to pay said assessment; and whereas the Secretary, by a resolution passed the 14th day of March, 1866, was directed to give notice to said delinquent stockholders that if their assessments were not paid on or before the first day of April, 1866, their stock would be sold, as provided for in the act of Assembly under which the company was incorporated, which notice was given.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to advertize the stock of the said delinquent stockholders for sale at the Court House in Bedford Borough, on the 10th day of December A. D. 1868, according to the provision of the Act of Assembly.

The undersigned Secretary of said Company in pursuance of the above Resolution offers for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the stock of delinquent stockholders in said Hoover & Marshal Oil Company.

H. NICODEMUS, Sec'y.
Bedford, Nov. 13, 1868.-3t

New Advertisements.

A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the press.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "a journal of civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust." *N. York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869. TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar*, to one address for one year $10 00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising eleven volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $7 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XII ready January 1st, 1869.

The postage on *Harper's Week y* is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office. Address

no4t HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS!

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.
AMERICAN AND ORIGINAL.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1869.

The Third Volume and Second Year of Lippincott's Magazine of Literature, Science, and Education will commence with the Number for January, 1869; and it is the intention of the Publishers that the Magazine shall not only maintain the

HIGH LITERARY REPUTATION

which it has acquired during the first year of its publication, but that it shall be indeed still more valuable, attractive, and entertaining.

The Publishers, encouraged by the great success and marked approbation which the Magazine has already gained, have made liberal arrangements for the future. Their object will continue to be, to present to the American public a Monthly Magazine of the

HIGHEST CLASS,

thoroughly National in its tone, and treating the questions of the day in a philosophical and statesmanlike manner. Each number will contain a large proportion of light reading, together with articles of a more thoughtful class.

The January number will contain the opening chapters of a

BRILLIANT AND ORIGINAL AMERICAN NOVEL,

written expressly for this Magazine, which will be entitled

BEYOND THE BREAKERS.

A Story of the Present Day.

SHORT ORIGINAL TALES, and Sketches by the best authors, will appear in each number, together with Sketches of Travel, History, and Biography; Essays; Papers of Wit and Humor; Articles on Popular Science, Finance, and Education; and Miscellanies.

Our Monthly Gossip and Literature of the Day will add variety and interest to each number.

Now is the time to subscribe, and secure the opening chapters of the new and entertaining Serial Novel.

TERMS OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE:

Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cts.

CLUB RATES per annum.—Two Copies for $7; Five copies for $16; Ten copies for $30; and each additional copy $3. For every Club of 20 subscribers, an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or 21 copies for $60.

Specimen Number sent to any address on receipt of Thirty-five cents.

Canvassing Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.

Subscribers will please be careful to give their Post office address in full.

A full Prospectus, with Premium List of valuable Books, will be sent on application to the publishers. Address

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
nov13-4t 715 and 717 Market st., Phila.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST

AND IS RECEIVING A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS & CAPS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CEDARWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c. &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

YOURSELVES.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1868.

FARMERS!!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA
PHOSPHATE.

IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF

AMMONIA,

AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A

COMPLETE MANURE

PRICE **$56.00** PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.

Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the

ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. M. LYNCH, Agent, Bedford, Pa. 3July:1y

New Advertisements.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPENED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

VERY REDUCED PRICES,

THE LARGEST AND

MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN

BEDFORD COUNTY.

THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

WILL BE OFFERED.

Bedford, Nov. 3, 1868.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for November Adjourned Court (30th day.)

Wm Rogers vs Riddlesburg Coal & I Co.
David Heidler vs H. & B. M. R. R. & C. Co.
Riddlesburg C & I Co. vs Broadtop C. & I. Co.
Simon Waller et al vs Jos. Helsel et al
Fredalin Smith et al vs Jno Cavender et al
Peter H Hawn vs Rudolph Hoover et al
Simon Walter et al vs Jno Boyer et al
Sophia Hook et al vs Thomas Growdon et al
Michael Ritchey vs S S Fluck
P J Shoemaker's Exrs. vs Jonathan Bowser
John Cessna vs Same
Jos. Garlick vs Abraham Garlick.
Henry Bridenthal vs Richard Hazlett
Wells & Hogue vs Thomas Johns
Hester S. Barclay et al vs Wm Hoffman
Val. Steckman's Committee vs Dan'l Harshberger
Isaac L. Ickes vs G. T McCormick et al
Benj. W. Garretson vs. Geo. Troutman
Jos. Griffith vs Jos. O. Blackburn
Isaac F. Grove vs Wm Sumner & Co.
Michael Ritchey vs Homer Nelce.
B W Garretson vs Philip Little et al
Mary Ann Hammond vs. William Koontz,
David Over vs G. W Rupp et al
A B Cramer & Co. vs O. E. Shannon,
Thos Growdon vs Arch Blair et al
Same vs Mary Wigfield et al
Solomon Dicken vs Moses Dicken's Exrs.
Certified, Nov. 2, 1868.
6 no O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

THE FARMERS' BOOK.

140 beautiful and useful illustrations. 750 octavo pages. Showing just what every farmer wants to know:

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.

Send for circulars giving full descriptions.

FARMERS! FARMER'S SONS!

Experienced Book Agents and others, wanted to take this book to every Farmer in every community. Business permanent. Pays from $150 to $200 per month according to experience and ability. Address, JEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 21aug6m

AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL THE
EMINENT WOMEN OF THE AGE;

written by Messrs. Parton, Greeley, Higginson, Hoppin, Abbott, Winter, Tilton, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, Fanny Fern, Grace Greenwood, &c.

An elegant octavo volume of 630 pages, illustrated with

14 SUPERIOR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

This volume comprises 47 carefully prepared sketches, written expressly for this book, among whom are Margaret Fuller, Lydia Maria Child, Jenny Lind, Florence Nightingale, The Cary Sisters, Gail Hamilton, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Anna E. Dickinson, Ristori, Rosa Bonheur, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Camilla Urso, and Harriet G. Hosmer.

The New York *Tribune* speaking of the publishers, says: So thoroughly have they done their work, that their volume, in paper, type, binding, engravings, above all in the excellence of its subject matter, goes far to remove the reproach so often urged against subscription books —"only made to sell."

Agents are Meeting with Unparalleled success in selling this book.

One agent in New York sold 125 in one week.

One agent in New Hampshire sold 12 in five hours.

One agent in Massachusetts sold 8 in seventeen calls.

For descriptive circulars and sample engravings address S. M. BETTS & CO.,
6no1t Hartford, Conn.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, some time in July last, a brindle Steer, with a slit in the left ear; supposed to be one year old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away.
30oct3t JAMES BAREFOOT.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed auditor to settle exceptions to the account of Isaac L. Snyder, administrator *de bonis non* of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, and to report distribution of balance in the hands of the administrator, will sit for the purposes aforesaid, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Thursday, Nov. 12th, at 12 o'clock M., where all interested are requested to attend. 30oct3t J. T. KEAGY.

ABRAHAM BLACKBURN'S ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Abraham Blackburn, late of Napier township, in said county, to the undersigned residing in said township. That those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE W. BLACKBURN,
AUG. F. BLACKBURN,
30oct Executors.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: Know ye, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. Gump and William G. Eicholtz, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 3d Monday of Nov. being the 16th day*, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

ROBERT STECKMAN,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff.
Bedford, Oct 23, 1868. } 4w

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—*All* persons interested are hereby notified that the *following* named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Registers Office of Bedford County, and that the same *will* be presented to the Orphans Court in and for said County on Tuesday the 17th day of November next, at the Court House in Bedford for confirmation:

1. The administration account of Francis Donahoe, administrator C. T. A of *all* the estate of *Valentine* Weirick, *late* of Cumberland *Valley* Township, Bedford County, deceased.

2. The administration account of Francis Donahoe, Executor of the *last* Will &c., of Samuel Robesson *late* of Southampton Township, Bedford County, deceased.

3. The account of Daniel M. Cornell and Gideon Williams, Executors of the late Will and Testament of William Cornell, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County deceased.

4. The first and final account of John S Imler, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Margaret Imler, *late* of Bedford Township, deceased.

5. The first administration account of Daniel Cyphers Executor of the *last* Will &c., of Jacob Cyphers, *late* of Liberty Township, Bedford County deceased.

6. The administration account of Joseph Imler administrator of the goods and chattles, of Martin Imler, *late* of Union Township, Bedford County, deceased. O. E.SHANNON, Reg'r.
oct23.

HENDERSON'S

FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

on hand and for sale by

16oct1y G. R. OSTER & CO.

Miscellaneous.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD. On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom	Mail.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS. Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Lv4.35	Lv 9 05	Huntingdon,	Ar9.20	Ar4.21
4.40	9.12	Long Siding	9.12	4.16
4.46	9.25	McConnellstown	8.54	4.00
5.04	9.33	Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.52
5.21	9.49	Markleburg,	8.30	3.40
5.40	10.05	Coffee Run,	8.14	3.25
5.49	10.13	Kough & Ready	8.05	3.17
6.06	10.28	Cove,	7.50	3.04
6.10	10.32	Fisher's Summit	7.46	3.00
Ar6.27	10.55	Saxton,	Lv7.30	2.46
	11.13	Riddlesburg,		2.16
	11.21	Hopewell,		2.09
	11.39	Piper's Run,		1.49
	12.06	Tatesville,		1.28
	12.12	Bloody Run,		1.15
	Ar 12.18	Mount Dallas.		Lv1.10

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Lv6.30	Lv 11.00	Saxton,	Ar 7.25	Ar2.30
6.45	11.15	Coalmont,	7.10	2.15
6.50	11.20	Crawford,	7.05	2.10
Ar7.00	Ar 11.30	Dudley,	Lv 6.55	Lv2.00
		Broad Top City.		

Sept. 16, '68. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL

Over 16,000 in use and Approved.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1868, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. This is the original mill very much improved. For sale by all Respectable Dealers. I make also two sizes of *Superior Presses for Berries &c.*

W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hartley & Metzgar, sole agents for Bedford Co., will furnish these mills to dealers on liberal terms. A full supply constantly on hand at their store in Bedford. Sept3mo.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to trespass on any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, pilfering, or in any manner whatever, as (if caught) they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, without respect to person. Any person or persons caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dogs, game, or anything pertaining to tresspass, shall be taken as evidence.

Thomas Rose, sr., Daniel Swartzwelter, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blackley, P. Y. Redinger, Geo. W. Shafer, Joseph Morse, B. B. Steckman, H. J. Means, G. W. Means, Jonathan Perin, A. J. Steckman & B. F. Pennell, D. F. Means, John Morris. 18sep3m*

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at November Term, 1868, (16th day.)

Cath. Dannaker's exr vs. Christ A. Dannaker
A C Vaughan vs R M Trout et al.
Mich'l Ritchey vs S S Fluck.
P J Shoemaker's exrs vs Jonathan Bowser.
Jos McCormick vs Gates & Dasher.
Wills & Hogue vs Thomas Johns.
Mich'l Ritchey vs Homer Nelce.
Mary Ann Hammond vs Wm Koontz.
R W Garretson vs. O E Shannon.
Wm Snell et al vs Geo. Gump.
Certified Oct. 19, 1868.
23oct O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

WINDOW SASH!
WINDOW SASH!

I have established an agency for the sale of WINDOW SASH and PANEL DOORS, at JOHN DAVIDSON'S, in Bedford, where persons can at all times be supplied with the different sizes now in use, or by sending their orders to me at Shanksville, Somerset county, Pa., they will receive prompt attention.

JOSIAH J. WALKER.
May 29:6m

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP,

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4seplyr

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,
MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.
jan2'68tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra
ap19:1y.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals for the erection of three School Houses, in the township of Bedford, will be received by the undersigned until Saturday the 28th of November; one at Tomlinson's, one at Brush Run, and one at Ben's. Plans and Specifications can be seen by calling on the undersigned. The material to be furnished by the purchaser.

By order of the Board.
25oct4t THOS. GILCHRIEST, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration upon the estate of James L. Prince, late of the Borough of Saxton, dec'd, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately; those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANN PRINCE, Administrator,
9oct Saxton, Bedford co., Pa

CONRAD MEYER,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
CELEBRATED IRON FRAME PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Phila.,

Has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition London, Eng. The highest Prize awarded when and where ever exhibited.
Oct23.3mos [Established 1823]

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement, between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

YANKEE NOTIONS, BUDGET OF FUN PHUNNY PHELLOW, NICK NAX, and all the other funny papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store.

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

SCHOOL BOOKS, twenty per cent. less than usually charged, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

FATHER TOM AND THE POPE for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

THE NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF
AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL—$1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE PHILADELPHIA,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

Jay Cooke, Philada.	E. A. Rollins, Wash.
C. H. Clark, Philada	Henry D. Cooke, Wash.
F Ratchford Starr, Phil	W. E. Chandler, Wash.
Wm G. Moorhead, Phil.	John D. Defrees, Wash.
G. F. Tyler, Philada.	Ed. Dodge, New York.
J. Hinckley Clark, Phil.	H. C. Fahnestock, N. Y.

OFFICERS.

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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

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Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life Insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the sum of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circul

Farm, Garden & Household.

SAVE THE DEAD LEAVES.

If every horticulturist and farmer would think for a moment on the nature of fallen leaves—which contain not only the vegetable matter, but the earthy salts, lime, potash, etc., needed for the next season's growth and fertility—and that, too, exactly in the proportion required by the very tree and plant from which they fall; nay, more, if they would consider that it is exactly in this way, by the decomposition of these very fallen leaves, that nature enriches the soil, year after year, in her great forests, it would hardly be possible for such a reflecting, [illegible] them away, as by every wind [illegible] and rather collect, from altogether by digging them under the soil about the roots, where they will decay, provide in the cheapest manner the best possible food for that tree. If this plan should be tried we should not see old orchards dying out for want of nourishment; but they would, in this simple manner, receive all the enriching they required. Pear trees, and doubtless the peach, would be greatly benefited by this procedure.

In certain vineyards in France and Italy the vines are kept in the highest condition by simply burying at their roots every leaf and branch that is pruned off, or falls from the vines at the close of the season. Will not some of our farmers of inquiring minds give this simple process a trial this season?

It is a well known fact that no manure is more eagerly sought for by the florist than leaf manure. It enters largely into the compost prepared for potting. Leaves, collected and mixed with barnyard manure, greatly enhances its value. Therefore, gather up the leaves, that nothing shall be lost.

KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.

Let any farmer make the experiment, and he will find it as interesting as it is useful, and both interesting and useful to know from year to year the actual produce of his farm. Let everything therefore, that can be weighed or measured; and let that which cannot be brought to a correct standard be estimated as if he himself were about to sell or purchase it. Let him, likewise, as near as possible, measure the ground on which he plants the quantity of seed that he uses, and manure that he applies.

The labor in doing this is nothing compared with the satisfaction of having done it and the benefits which must arise from it. Conjecture in these cases is perfectly wild and uncertain, varying often, with different individuals, almost a hundred per cent. Exactness enables man to form conclusions which may most essentially, and in innumerable ways avail to his advantage. It is that alone which can give any value to his experience; it is that which will make his experience the sure basis of improvement; it will put in his power to give safe counsel to his friends, and it is the only ground on which he can securely place confidence in himself.

GARDENING FOR WOMAN.

There is nothing better for wives and daughters, physically, than to have the care of a garden—a flower pot, if nothing more. What is pleasanter than to spend a portion of every passing day in working among plants, and watching the growth of shrubs, and trees, and plants, and to observe the opening flowers from week to week as the season advances? Then how much it adds to the enjoyment to know that your own hands have planted and tilled them, and have pruned and trained them. This is a pleasure that requires neither great riches nor profound knowledge. The humble cottages of the laboring poor, not less than their grounds, may be adorned with pet plants, which in due time become radiant with beauty, thus ministering to the love of the beautiful in nature.

The wife or daughter that loves home, and would seek ever to make it the best place for husband and brother is willing to forego some gossiping morning calls, for the sake of having leisure for the cultivation of plants, shrubs and flowers, as is the husband at his place of business.

TRANSPLANTING FOREST TREES.—Shortly before cold freezing weather sets in I take my tools and wagon, with as much horse manure with me as I think I may need, select and dig round my tree, letting from one to two and a half feet of ground stand all round the tree—small trees need but little, large ones more. Dig a trench straight down some ten or twelve inches, then undermine the tree to the extent of one-half of the block of ground, and in digging under keep digging down, so as to have the ground at the tree near the shape of the half of an egg. Now fill this trench about three parts full of the horse manure. Next take the measure of the diameter of the tree's base, then dig holes sufficiently large for all the trees so prepared; fill these also with manure, but be sure to leave some good mellow ground in the hole to use when planting. Next, when frozen, and there is a solid ball, we throw out the manure, then with a strong lever pry out the tree, roll it upon a sled or truck, convey to the already dug hole, clean out the manure and some unfrozen ground, slide in the tree, fill up tight. I have never had one tree miss growing when thus planted. It is no easy matter to dig a large hole in the ground when the same is frozen to the depth of three feet. —*Cor. Am. Institute Farmer's Club.*

CARE OF TOOLS.—We recently saw in one of the best farming districts of New England, a mowing machine left in the open field just where the last swath was finished. The man who owned it had kept it out without shelter for several years. He had unscrewed the cutting gear and housed it, from the apprehension that it might possibly rust. But he had not thought that the running gear would rust or the wood rot. Yet this man was not lacking in intelligence or in capital. He had a good farm and plenty of barn room, and fifteen minutes' labor at the close of the hay harvest would have secured the machine against the weather. It was simply from the habit of carelessness in which he had been educated, that he did not put it under cover. That fifteen minutes of ease will cost him dear. A machine thus used may last five years, probably less. Properly cared for and housed, it would be good for ten. If his machine cost him $125 he pays $25 a year for field exposure. This is not all; a mowing machine never runs so smoothly or cuts so well as after a few week's use when it is new; every day's exposure to sun or rain, or even to the dew of the night, rusts, warps, shrinks or swells some parts, which, If kept dry and oiled, would remain in the best condition very long. So the amount of labor expended in using the machine is greatly increased, and even the extra amount of oil and the greater frequency of application will of itself be an important item, and we may add to the $25 a year above stated $5 more to balance the account of pecuniary loss and extra labor. This is patronizing the picturesque at great disadvantage. Can farmers afford this esthetic indulgence?—*American Agriculturist.*

BEEF-CATTLE.—This season is the best in the year, perhaps, for putting flesh upon beeves. They must be fed at each meal all that they will eat with a relish and digest thoroughly, so as to be hungry when the time comes for feeding again. All success, we may say, depends upon appetite, and this upon health. It is promoted by an occasional change of diet, by the use of the card and curry comb, but above all by punctuality in giving stalled cattle their feed. Litter well and save every drop and particle of manurial value. These are the feeder's principal profits. Keep the stable warm but the air pure. Quiet and darkness are important.

Humorous.

WHEN a young lady [illegible] it with a [illegible] it a consequence, according to the latest definition, a man who has lost the opportunity of making a woman miserable.

A Western editor, in response to a subscriber who grumbles that his morning paper was intolerably damp, says, "that is because there is so much *due* on it."

IN God's world, for those that are in earnest, there is no failure. No word earnestly spoken, no sacrifice freely made, was ever made in vain. Never did the cup of cold water, given for Christ's sake, lose its reward.

WE like to see a farmer increase the growth of useful plant and shrubs around his home, but do not like to see him use rails, poles, and boards to prop a gate with.

"LEAVE you, my friend," said a tipsy fellow clinging to a lamp-post on a dark night; "Leave you in a condition not to take care of yourself (hic) never."

AN aged bachelor being asked if he ever saw a public execution, was rascal enough to say, 'No—but I once witnessed a marriage.' He is still at large.

A YOUNG writer wishes to know of us "which magazine will give me a high position the quickest." We reply a powder magazine, if you contribute a fiery article.

A CARPENTER took a holiday and went to Margrate. When he returned home, his friends asked him what he saw. "Why," he replied, "I saw the sea, and now I see the saw."

THE fellow who undertook to get a free pass on the plea that he was a rail-road man is found to have spoken the truth, he was a rail rode man, but a fellow had hold of each end of the rail when he rode.

IF you are a very precise man, and wish to be certain of what you get, never marry a girl named Ann, for we have the authority of Lindley Murray, and others, for the assertion that "Ann is an indefinite article."

AN exchange, in speaking of the magical strains of a hand organ says,—

"When the organist played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed eleven pups sitting in front of the machine on their haunches, brushing the tears from their eyes with their fore paws."

"OH, my dear sir," said a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth yo have pulled out."

"Very sorry, sir," said the blundering operator. "but as there were only three when I began, I am sure to be right next time!"

"HENRIETTA," said a lady to her new girl, "when there's bad news, particularly private afflictions, always let the boarders know it before dinner. It may seem strange to you, Henrietta, but such things make a great difference in the eating in the course of a year."

A WINDY M. P., in a tedious oration, stopped to imbibe a glass of water.

"I rise," said Sheridan, "to a point of order."

Everybody started in wonder what the point of order was.

"What is it?" said the speaker.

"I think, sir," said Sheridan, "it is out of order for a wind-mill to go by water."

THERE is a story of a celebrated French preacher, who, on delivering a sermon on the duty of wives, said; "I see opposite me in this congregation a woman who has been guilty of the sin of disobedience, and in order to point her out to universal condemnation, I will fling my breviary at her head." He lifted his book, and every female head was ducked.

A school in Massachusetts was under examination, when one of the examiners said:

"If I had a mince pie, and should give three-twelfths to John, three-twelfths to Isaac, and should keep half the pie myself, what would there be left?

There was a profound study among the scholars, but finally one lad held up his hand as a signal that he was ready to answer.

"Well, sir, what will there be left? Speak up loud, so that all can hear," said the examiner.

"The plate," shouted the hopeful fellow.

A GENTLEMAN remarking in a tavern that he had shot a hawk at ninety yards with No. 6 shot, another replied:

"Must have a good gun, but Uncle Dave here has one that beats it."

"Ah!" said the first, 'how far will his kill a hawk with No. 6 shot?"

"I don't use shot or ball neither," answered Uncle Dave himself.

"Then what do you use, Uncle Dave?"

"I shoot salt altogether; I kill my game so far with *my* gun that the game would spoil before I could get to it."

THE DUTCHMAN'S TRICK.—While a Dutchman was passing through a city in Vermont, a Yankee came up to him and said:

"Shon, if you treat me to a cigar, I will learn you a trick."

Shon agreed. Yank then placed his hand against a fence, and told him to strike it as hard as he could. Shon, not thinking that any harm could befall him by doing so, struck a blacksmith's blow, but instead of hitting Yank's hand the latter jerking it away, poor Shon struck the fence-board knocking it off. "Mein Gott in Himmel!" cried Shon, "what Makes you foolish? I knock my hand off clean up to the elbow! O! socker blitz! my poor frau, what will she say?"

Poor Shon was bound to have revenge; so one day, as he was passing through a field, he espied a man. Going up to him he said:

"Mynheer, I show you a little joke for nodding."

As there was no fence or tree near, Shon put his hand against his mouth, and said:

"Strike yust as hard as you can."

Mynheer struck, and Shon pulled away his hand and received the blow on his mouth, and was knocked down, Shon jumped up, his mouth bleeding, and commenced dancing with pain.

"Sherusalem! A thousand teyfels take this country. I goes back to Holland on de first train."

DRUG STORES ON WHEELS.—A party from Frankfort went down to Louisville to see Zorastre last week. After the close of the theatre they took a look at the elephant generally. While standing on the corner of Walnut and Hancock streets, conferring about the wonders of Louisville, a street car with colored lights came in sight.

"George," said one of them to his mate, "let us go right home in the morning."

"What makes you in such a hurry, Jim?"

"It's too sickly here. Do you see those red and blue lights coming up the street?"

"Yes, I see them, but what of that?"

"Why, darn my cats, if I am going to stay in a place that is so sickly that they have to haul their drug stores around on wheels."

Jim left for Frankfort in the morning.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DE[illegible]

[illegible]y almost say with
The object of this arti-
The confirmed victim of his pangs, but to show
St. Peter, "Lavish them forever. The means of
cure is [illegible] and permanent relief are proffered
[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want o proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES:

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

7aug BEDFORD, PA.

DR. TAYLOR'S OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS.

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE;

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHID'A.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

25seply

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THRESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR,

IMPROVED.

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl Beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It stops Hair falling out.
It keeps it from changing Color by age.
It restores Grey Hair to its original Color.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow.
It is always beneficial and never injurious.
Sold in 8 oz. bottles at $1 each, by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere; at wholesale by the leading Wholesale Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines in New York and other cities. 2oct10w

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and

WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

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THE INQUIRER BOOK STORE,

opposite the Mengel House,

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The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

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Dream Life,
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Young American Speaker,
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